



# Laser Technology for Aerospace Maintenance and Sustainment Applications

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# OVERVIEW

- Problem Statement
- Air Force Laser Program
- Current Technologies
- Future Robotic Technology
- Advanced Laser Technology
- Summary



# Problem Statement

## Current Coatings Removal Operations At ALCs



Stripping is an expensive, time-consuming process that creates hazardous waste & emissions



# Air Force Laser Program

## AFRL and HQ AFMC exploring lasers for sustainment applications

### Program Goal:

Establish and expand the use of laser technology as a viable alternative technology for depot maintenance operations

### Benefits:

- ✓ Environmentally Friendly
- ✓ No Damage to Substrate
- ✓ Reduce Flow Time
- ✓ Cost Effective
- ✓ Safety Compliant
- ✓ Increase Facility Capacity





# Current Technologies

## Handheld Laser Coatings Removal Systems

### **Objective:**

- Evaluate ability of hand-held laser systems to supplement existing small-area depainting processes on components and aircraft at depot and field levels

### **Benefits/Impacts:**

- Increase production rate
- Replace Methylene Chloride, MEK, and PMB use
  - Reduce hazardous waste generation
  - Reduce handling and storage and worker exposure to known carcinogenic materials
- Potential yearly reductions at OC-ALC (based on 5,040 parts for B-52) includes:
  - 2,500 gallons paint stripper
  - 32,630 pounds of hazardous waste
  - \$99,140 at OC-ALC for nitpicking operations
  - \$297,500 yearly at all 3 ALCs





# Current Technologies

## Handheld Laser Coatings Removal Systems (cont.)

- Evaluated 40, 120, and 500 W Nd:YAG and 250 W CO<sub>2</sub> handheld lasers
- Results:
  - Adequate average removal rate for small area/nitpicking operations ( $\approx 14 \text{ in}^2/\text{min}$ )
  - No visual indication of surface damage
  - Measurements confirmed temperature spikes are not high enough to cause damage ( $< 200^\circ \text{ F}$ )
  - All clad substrates tested indicated no clad penetration occurred
  - No indication of excessive surface roughness
  - Adhesion properties not adversely affected to the point of eliminating any of the lasers from consideration Fatigue and Tensile results compared to published results from other stripping methods
  - Laser stripping causes debits that are no greater than those experienced using other stripping methods

### Cost Benefits Analysis Results

\$100K Annual savings, \$1.2M Life Cycle Cost Savings, and  
2.2 year Return On Investment (ROI)



# Current Technologies

## Handheld Laser Coatings Removal Systems (cont.)

- Laser technology is proving to be a viable alternative to present de-painting operations as a supplemental approach
  - Results achieved during the laboratory testing were positive
- Results are being utilized by other organizations to develop laser capabilities
- Implementation of handheld laser technology into DoD
  - U.S. Air Force Depots
    - Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center (OC-ALC)
    - Ogden Air Logistics Center (OO-ALC)
    - Warner-Robins Air Logistics Center (WR-ALC)
  - U.S. Army (Ft. Rucker, AL)
  - U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Logistics Center (Elizabeth City, NC)
- Air Force proceeded with robotic laser technology for large surface area applications based upon this successful program

**Handheld systems implemented and approved for use**





# Current Technologies

## Robotic Laser Coating Removal System (RLCRS)



### Objective:

- Develop robotic laser coating removal system to replace current chemical/ mechanical coating removal methods used on large off-equipment components



### Benefits/Impacts:

- Reduce stripping time and replace chemical strippers, MEK, PMB and wheat starch
- Potential reductions at OC-ALC include:
  - 13,200 gallons paint stripper
  - 341,260 pounds of solid waste
  - 4003 pounds of VOCs
  - 1,815,000 gallons contaminated waste water
  - \$390K savings in annual environmental costs



## Current Technologies

### RLCRS (cont.)

- Design and construction of RLCRS was successful
- Material testing demonstrated the safe use of RLCRS technology
- System successfully transitioned into OC-ALC
  - Operators from all 3 shifts have been trained / used equipment at OC-ALC
  - Demonstrations have been conducted for E-3, B-1, and KC-135 Engineering Offices
- Approval for production usage has been granted by 2 of the 3 major weapon systems processed at OC-ALC
- Based on positive results Ogden ALC commissioned the design and construction of a RLCRS
- Interest from other facilities / services in acquiring robotic laser coating removal capabilities

**Cost Benefits Analysis Results**  
**\$7.5 M Annual savings and**  
**<1 year Return on Investment (ROI)**



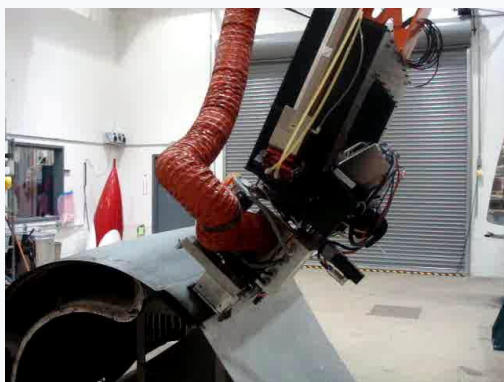
# Current Technologies

## Advanced Robotic Laser Coating Removal System (ARLCRS)



### Objective:

- Replace Laser Automated De-coating System (LADS) for OO-ALC
- Integrate proven laser technology with a large robotic platform to create automated system for de-painting radomes and other off-aircraft components for both metal and composite substrates



### Requirements:

- Ability to strip A-10, F-16 and C-130 radomes and off-aircraft parts
- Requires turntable and robotic track system to access most part areas
- Use commercially available and production proven laser components
- Integrate contour following to maintain accurate stand-off and focal length
- Perform stripping in +/- x direction



# Current Technologies

## ARCLRS (cont.)

### Benefits/Impacts:

- Uses commercially available and production proven laser components
- Able to strip A-10, F-16 and C-130 radomes and other off-aircraft parts
  - Multiple part geometries may be processed
- Real-time contour following capability – no specific path programming required
- Real-time surface temperature measurements
- Smaller footprint
- Faster strip rates
  - LADS took 4+ hours to strip F-16 radome and ARLCRS takes about 1/2 hour.
- Cost savings of ~\$330,000 annually for F-16 Radomes
  - Additional savings will be realized as system is used on other large off-aircraft parts

**LADS took 4+ hours to strip F-16 radome**  
**ARLCRS (LADS II) takes about ½ hour**





# Current Technologies

## ARCLRS (cont.)

### LASER Comparison



**3'x 7'x 9' LADS II  
8 kW COTS LASER  
made by Roфин Sinar**

**VS.**



**LADS 6 kW LASER  
equipment  
filled a 16'x60' room**

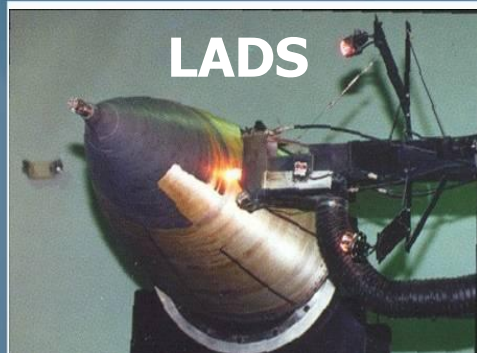






# Current Technologies

## ARCLRS (cont.)



**VS.**



- System successfully transitioned into OO-ALC
- Currently in operation de-painting F-16 radomes
- Conducting test and evaluation with other weapons system program offices and engineering authorities to approve other components for this de-paint process
  - Working with A-10 and F-16 SPOs
  - Plan to work with F-22, B-2, and C-130

### **Cost Savings**

**\$300,000 Annual Savings for F-16 radomes**

**Increased capacity 80% - now able to process large off-aircraft parts**

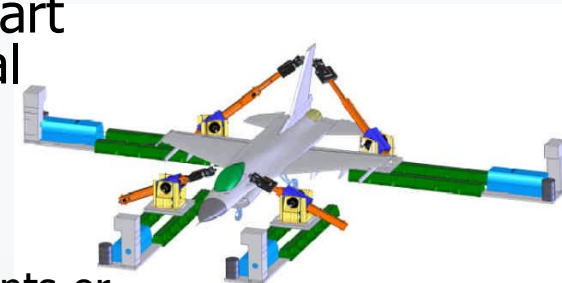


# Future Robotic Technology

## Full Aircraft Coating Removal Systems

### **Objective:**

- Develop, evaluate, and implement a state-of-the-art (SOTA) Advanced Robotic Laser Coatings Removal System (ARLCRS) for large on- and off-aircraft components and/or a full aircraft system
- Two major components to make this successful
  - robotic system capable of handling a variety of components or aircraft
  - fiber laser optimized to provide increased production rate



### **Benefits/Impacts:**

- Parts or aircraft stay in same position
- Facility space could be used for other applications

### **Status:**

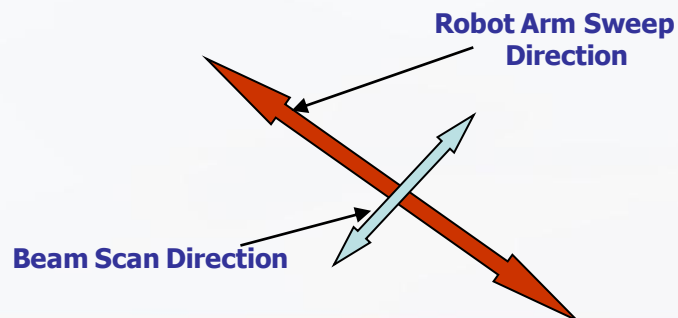
- Several conceptual designs were developed and are under consideration for full aircraft applications
- Targeted aircraft include F-16 and C-130
- Hill AFB (OO-ALC) targeted installation facility





# Advanced Laser Technology

- Evaluation of high power fiber laser is underway
  - Fiber delivered laser will allow for implementation in more advanced robotic designs
    - Fiber Laser Evaluation
      - Integrated 6 kW IPG fiber laser with Fanuc robot at CTC for additional testing & optimization
      - Tested both Visotek and ScanLab galvo based scanners
        - Scanlab scanner using optics that produce 1 mm x 5 mm elliptical spot size
      - Scanner pattern is a straight line that is 139 mm wide





# Advanced Laser Technology (cont.)

- Fiber laser now being tested on various substrate / coating combinations
  - 4 cycles of coating/laser stripping of chromated 2024 and 7075 aluminum substrates coated with a 10 mil standard MIL-PRF-23377 primer and MIL-PRF-85285 topcoat completed December 09
    - Temperature: Max temp <250° F
    - Conductivity: No statistical change from baseline conditions
    - Hardness: No statistical change from baseline conditions
    - Tensile Testing: *No statistical change from baseline conditions*
    - Fatigue Testing: *No statistical change from baseline conditions*







# Advanced Laser Technology (cont.)

- Based on positive results on standard aluminum and coating system fiber laser will be tested on weapon system specific systems.
  - Substrates

Substrate Description	Panel Size (inches)	Panel Thickness (inches or plies)	Associated Aircraft
<b>Aluminum alloy: 2024-T3</b> Cleaning: ASTM F22-65 (or FED Spec TT-C-490-E) Surface Treatment: Sulfuric acid anodized (MIL-A-8625, Class 1, Type 2)	24"x18"	0.025"	F-16
<b>Aluminum alloy: 2024-T3</b> Cleaning: ASTM F22-65 (or FED Spec TT-C-490-E) Surface Treatment: PreKote	24"x18"	0.025"	F-16
<b>Aluminum Honeycomb</b> Face Sheets: 0.010" thick 2024-T3 clad aluminum Core: 0.625" thick aluminum core, Hexagonal, non-perforated 3/16" cell, 0.0020" nominal foil, Al alloy 3003-H18 or H19 (Optional 5052-H38 or H-39).	24"x18"	0.010" (Face sheet thickness)	F-16, C-130
<b>Aluminum Honeycomb</b> Face Sheets: 0.016" 2024-T3 clad aluminum Core: Same as above	24"x18"	0.016" (Face sheet thickness)	F-16, C-130
<b>Aluminum Honeycomb</b> Face Sheets: 0.020" 2024-T3 clad aluminum Core: Same as above	24"x18"	0.020" (Face sheet thickness)	F-16, C-130





# Advanced Laser Technology (cont.)

- Coating Systems to be tested

Coating	Specification <sup>1</sup>	Thickness (mils)	Manufacturer (Part Number)	Color	Aircraft
Primer	MIL-PRF-23377, Type 1, Class C2	0.6 – 0.9	Sherwin Williams (SW) (E90G203/V93V230) or PPG (EEAY051A)	Yellow	F-16, C-130
Topcoat	MIL-PRF-85285, Type 1, Class H, APC	9	Deft Extended Life (99GY001) or PPG (CA9311/F36173)	Gray	
Primer	MIL-PRF-23377, Type 1, Class C2	0.6 – 0.9	SW (E90G203/V93V230) or PPG (EEAY051A)	Yellow	C-130
Mid-Coat	A-A-59166, Type 2, Non-skid walkway coating	30-50	Hentzen (8010-00-641-0426)	N/A	
Primer	MIL-PRF-23377, Type 1, Class C2	0.6 – 0.9	SW (E90G203/V93V230) or PPG (EEAY051A)	Yellow	
Topcoat	MIL-PRF-85285, Type 1, Class H	9	Deft Extended Life (99GY001) or PPG (CA9311/F36173)	Gray	



## Advanced Laser Technology (cont.)

- Panels are now being prepared and 4 cycle coating/stripping is underway
- At the completion of the 4 cycle stripping mechanical testing will be performed
  - **Aluminum Substrate:** Strip Rate, Visual Assessment, Substrate Temperature, Electrical Conductivity, Rockwell Hardness, Tensile, Smooth and Notched Fatigue
  - **Metallic Honeycomb:** Strip Rate, Visual Assessment, Substrate Temperature, Coin Tap, Peel Resistance, Flat-wise Tensile
- Final test results will be available in Summer 2010



# Summary

- Laser technology is proven and in use
  - DoD laser coating removal efforts have positively demonstrated technology (i.e., RLCRS at OC-ALC and LADS II at OO-ALC)
- Results achieved during laboratory testing and system transition activities are positive
- Work is moving towards full aircraft coatings removal and specialty coatings removal applications



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